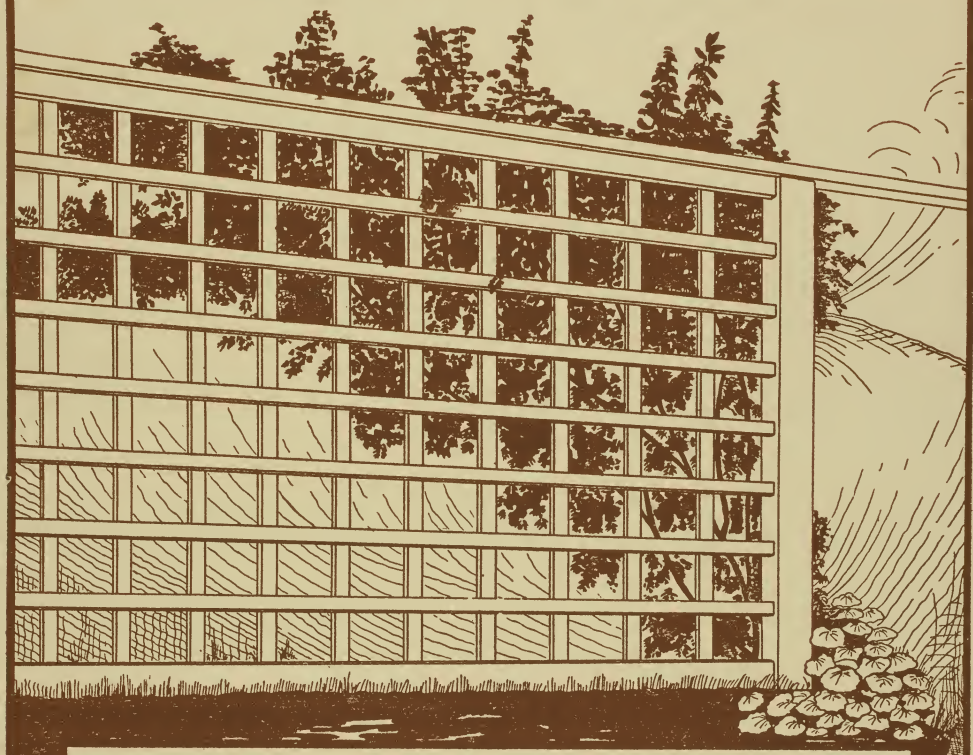
California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

MORLEY IN EUROPE

BULB NOTES

BULB MEETING OCT. 21

SHOW AWARDS

BEGONIA CHAT

SEPT. 1924 TEN CENTS

Experientia Docet

which means, EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

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SAN DIEGO SEED COMPANY

San Diego, California.

943 6th st., (near Broadway) ***"For Success—Buy the Best"***

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 16 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 1924 No. 3

SYNOPSIS OF TRIP TO EUROPE (Part 1)

By J. G. Morley, Balboa Park Supertintendent.

Left San Diego May 20th, Los Angeles May 22nd, arriving in New York City on Monday evening, May 26th; stayed at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Left New York Wednesday, May 28th, at 10:15 a. m. on the Aquitania, arriving at Cherbourg Tuesday, June 3rd, at 4:30 p. m. and at Southampton on Wednesday, June 4th, landing at 9:30 a. m., after a very fine voyage. Left Southampton arriving in London at 11:30 a. m., then proceeded to Kings Cross Station and took 1:40 train for home, arriving there at 5:00 p. m. The balance of the party stopped in London, where rooms had been engaged at the Regents Palace Hotel.

Visited my brother and sister and their families at Newark-on-Trent for two and one-half days, leaving home Friday for London, at 1:40 p. m. and arriving at the Regents Palace Hotel at 5:00 p. m.

During my visit home, we visited Belvoir Castle Gardens, which belong to the Duke of Rutland. The gardens were beautiful, with seasonal spring flowers,—the lilacs, laburnums, rhododendrons, azaleas and kalmias were one mass of bloom. The effect in the several small valleys and glens with the enormous English oaks, beeches, elms and lindens, was one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw. There were rhododendron trees thirty feet high, including those grown like shrubs and of nearly every known variety. This was one of of finest sights I saw on my trip. We also paid a visit to the estate of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey, and to the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber. The gardens and surrounding park areas were very beautiful ,especially the avenues of lindens and the many acres of bluebells in the woods adjacent to the avenues. My old home being in the section of English called the Dukeries, is one continuous garden spot, and I surely appreciated the beauty on every hand after an absence of forty years.

Spent Saturday, June 6th, at the Wembly British Empire Exposition, which is a wonderful sight,—needs a week to see it thoroughly. The British Empire exhibits were wonderful and show the progress and the diversity of the great Empire. The only disappointing part of the Exhibition was the Horticultural Exhibit, caused, no doubt, by the late Spring,—the planting being so late, the trees, shrubs and flowers were only just commencing their growth. In the evening we drove around London, and called to see my cousins at Battersea.

Sunday, June 8th, spent the day at Kew Gardens, and it was very beautiful. The Rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias, lilacs, laburnums and hawthorns were a mass of bloom, and presented a gorgeous sight. The iris gardens were at their best, and many beautiful varieties were in full bloom. We visited the wonderful rock garden, where innumerable varieties of Alpine and other plants, notably the dwarf trailing campanulas, and succulents in many varieties, were thriving beautifully. The perennial garden was very fine,—a large percentage of the plants were in bloom, others in good growth and would bloom later in the season. The rose garden was looking fine, but owing to the late season, was not in bloom at this time. There is a very large and fine collection of trees and shrubs at Kew. Of noteworthy interest was the California Redwoods, both the Sequoia Gigantea and the Sequoia Sempervirens, also a hybrid type,—Sequoia Sempervirens Pendula. These trees were very fine specimens and seem to thrive there almost as well as in California. Other California trees were many varieties of Lawson Cypress, several varieties of pines, and planted in sheltered locations where protection is given, were several varieties of our Ceanothus, (California Lilac)—Libocedrus Decurrens, (Incense Cedar) a native tree of our Southern California mountains, is also growing very well. I was surprised to see several varieties of Eucalyptus planted out. While the trees do not thrive as well as in Southern California, it sets an example of the experiments that are continuously going on at Kew, to introduce and acclimatize the trees, shrubs, etc., from all over the globe. In the conservatories, trees, shrubs and flowering plants collected from many countries are grown, and tests made out of doors, to prove their hardiness

F. A. BODE

Landscape Gardener

Trees,
Shrubs,
Bedding Plants,
Roses,

Complete Collection of Plants suitable for San Diego.

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Iris Novelties

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CACIQUE (Berry 1924), purple velvet and gold Apogon $10.00

CONQUISTADOR (Mohr 1923), majestic grower, 5 to 6 ft. 5.00

JACINTO (Berry 1924), subdued rosy mauve 5.00

SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU (Millet 1914) splendid deep purple-blue..... 3.50

WARRIOR (Sturtevant 1922), rich bronzy 3.50

WILD ROSE (Sturtevant 1921) exquisite soft color.. 7.50

and many others!

Beginner's Collection of 10 well-selected older varieties $2.50.

S. S. BERRY

745 West Highland Avenue,
Redlands, California.

and adaptability for planting in more temporate zones.

Monday, June 9th, we spent the day in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace. This was Whit Monday, one of the most popular of English holidays, and the public was there by the thousands to enjoy the beautiful gardens and park and the wonderful art gallery in the Palace. The gardens were indeed beautiful,—the wonderful show of spring flowers,—the rhododendrons and azaleas were gorgeous, although not quite as extensive as at Kew. There is a wonderful collection of choice shrubs there, and the maintenance of the whole parks and gardens is kept in a high state of efficiency. It is no wonder the English people love their gardens when they have such examples provided for them, especially the residents of London, who flock there whenever possible.

Tuesday, June 10th, Mr. Howard, Mr. Keane and myself were invited to visit the test gardens of Watkins & Simpson at Feltham, where several hundred acres are devoted to the testing of seeds,—flower, vegetable and grain. While many of the flowers were not in bloom, owing to the late season, the hybrid lupins and oriental poppies were well worth the trip. They were simply gorgeous,—in all imaginable shades of color. We returned to London in the afternoon and were shown through their seed establishment, and it is very interesting to go through the enormous building devoted to the handling of seeds for shipment to all parts of the world in a wholesale way.

Wednesday, June 11th, we spent at the fortnightly flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall in London. The display of orchids, lupins, hardy border and garden pinks, sweet peas greenhouse grown, nemesias, crassulas, and other seasonal flowers were beautiful. The crassulas were worthy of especial mention,—they were simply wonderful, in reds, yellow, pink and white, with large flower heads and stems from a foot to eighteen inches. There are none grown in America in such beautiful types, and they are certainly worthy of a trial. There was one very interesting flower that stood out above anything else,—it is a new type of Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus). It does not seed, and is rosy red in color. The plants will be sold to the trade this season by the originator, and Mr. Howard has secured the first order for shipment to America.

One cannot go to an English flower show without being impressed with the wonderful new hybrid varieties of orchids,—those at the show were exceedingly beautiful. The new cattaleyas, miltonias, dendrobriums, and others that have been produced by hybridization by Stuart Low, Sypher & Co. and Sanders, are such a wonderful improvement over the original orchids imported from the tropics that

you should see them to believe that such wonderful new varieties can be produced by hybridization.

Thursday, June 12th, we accepted an invitation to spend the day at Mr. Stuart Low's establishment at Bush Hills Park, and also visited other noted growers in the vicinity,—notably Mr. Stephens, who is spending a great deal of time in rose hybridization, and Beckwith's, who are also specializing in roses both for green house and outdoor culture. At Mr. Low's place we found the orchid growing section of their establishment had been moved to Crowboro, which we were invited to see at a future time. Mr. Low's place at Bush Hills Park is one of the best in England. They grow many varieties of flowers and shrubs, specializing in new varieties,—carnations especially. Many greenhouses are devoted to these flowers and they have many fine, new, interesting types in the perpetuals and also in the Malmaison varieties.

Friday, June 14th, we visited Low & Shawyers by special invitation. This is the model establishment of England and probably in the world. The place comprises about 110 acres, —70 acres covered with permanent greenhouses and 30 acres with removable houses to be set up over flowers that are established out of doors, and the greenhouses erected over them for the flowering season. In all my travels, I have never seen anything to approach the neatness and the efficient system of growing high grade flowers and the handling of a commercial florist establishment as at Low & Shawyers. Bulbous flowers are grown by the million,—when they purchase their bulbs for forcing, they buy by the ton instead of by count. After they have bloomed and the flowers cut, all bulbs are thrown away, replenishing with new stock every season. The way sweet peas are grown is a revelation,—the cost of the work is high, but the results attained more than make up for the extra expense. The same care is taken with everything they grow. The roses, under glass, the carnations and other flowers are grown with painstaking care,—the resultant quality of their products and the high prices received pays for the extra expense. Mr. Stevenson, the general manager in charge, explained their general system of cultivation. There were several houses filled with the red rose, Richmond, and the beautiful white rose, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, some of which had been in the forcing beds for fourteen years, proving the excellence of the system in which they are grown. There were eight houses 500 feet long of carnations,—all the plants grown in eight and ten inch pots,—plants six to eight feet high and producing excellent crops of fine flowers, with stems two to three feet long. The chrysanthemums, of which they grow 250,000 plants, in eight to ten inch pots are all arranged so they may be covered with movable greenhouses prior to and during the flowering season. We spent the whole day in this very interesting establishment.

Saturday, June 14th, we left London at 10:00 a. m. for France, arriving in Paris at 6:30 p. m., where we were met by Mr. Chenolt of Orleans, who had our hotel reservations for us and also acted as our guide during our stay in France. In the evening we enjoyed a motorbus ride, seeing the city by night, and it was very interesting along the boulevards and the various sections of Paris that are the attraction of tourists.

Sunday, June 15th, in the early morning we visited, with Mr. Chenolt, some very fine gardens and small parks in the city. After breakfast, we drove to the Bois de Boulogne and called on Mr. J. C. Forestier, Superintendent of Parks of the City of Paris. He had just arrived from Barcelona, Spain, where he is laying out the new public gardens and improving the park system. After we had made arrangements with Mr. Forestier to show us over the park system the following two days, including the judging of the roses at the Bagatelle Gardens, we drove around visiting the parks, boulevards and other interesting portions of the city. On Monday, June 16th, we arrived at the Bagatelle Gardens at 9:00 a. m. to meet the representatives from France and other countries to judge the new roses at the International Rose Test Gardens adjoining the Bagatelle Rose Garden. The exhibit was not very large and owing to the cold, rainy weather in the early spring, some of the varieties were not up to standard quality, especially in the climbing and pillar roses. The exhibit, however, under the conditions that prevailed in the early part of the season, was very good.

Mr. J. C. Forestier, the presiding judge, furnished each member with a printed record of the roses for the preceding two years. This record was taken into consideration in the final judging for the two gold medals to be awarded,—one for the best rose originating in France, and one for the best rose originating outside of France. The gold medal for the best French rose was awarded to Mr. G. Pernet for the beautiful rose Angela Pernet,— color apricot red with yellow and copper shading at the base of the petals,—the color does not fade and is a rose well worthy of the award. The gold medal for the best rose originating outside of France was awarded to Dobbie & Co. of Edinburg, Scotland, for their rose, the John Russell,—a very full-petaled rose,—color a very fine rosy red, holding its color when fully open,—not turning purple like so many red roses have the habit of doing. It also has a very delightful perfume. I believe both of the gold medal roses will prove of merit for the gardens of every lover of good roses.

There were several other roses of very fine

color and texture that will be well worth a trial, and there were in the exhibit a quantity that were of very poor quality and should not have been grown for such a high-class exhibit. After the awards were made, the judges and a number of the higher officials of the city were entertained at a banquet given by the Prefect of Paris, at the Cafe Madrid. There were twenty-six in the party and after-dinner speeches were given by several of the judges, the Prefect of Paris, and other officials,—the speeches given in French were translated by one of the guests so that the English-speaking judges could understand what had been said. After the banquet, the party broke up and Mr. Forestier invited Mr. Howard and myself to be his guests the balance of the day and the day following, of which we availed ourselves and were shown many interesting things in the Department of Park in the City of Paris.

June 17th. After spending some time with Mr. Forestier, Mr. Howard left for Lyons with Mr. Alexander Dickson and Mr. Wm. Wallace, the English judges, to visit Mr. Pernet, who won the gold medal, to see his rose gardens, and from what I am informed on Mr. Howard's return, Mr. Pernet has some more fine new roses that will soon be available to plant in our rose gardens. The others of our party were taken to Versailles by Mr. Chenolt, where we spent the balance of the day in the wonderful gardens and in the beautiful palace.

June 18th. We spent the day at Fontainbleau in the morning and early afternoon visiting in the Palace and the beautiful gardens. It is marvelous when seeing all these beautiful objects, where the money could have come from to have produced such beautiful works of art and the wonderful parks and gardens, which even at the present time, are maintained in such perfect condition. We also visited the principal points of interest in the city and the elegant rose garden of Mr. Truffant, which though not very large, is one of the best designed and planted that I saw on my trip.

June 19th. we visited the wholesale flower market at 5:00 a. m., which is a very interesting sight. The flowers were beautiful, nearly all grown out of doors, as they seem to grow very few greenhouse flowers in France, except the choice exotics and they are never brought to the wholesale markets. There were roses from the center and south of France by the thousand, and other seasonal flowers in like proportion,—many kinds of which are not grown commercially in this country. The balance of the day we spent in visiting some very beautiful small parks and also had a ride to the top of the Eiffel Tower to view the beauties of the city and its environment.

June 20th. This was one of the most interesting days we spent on the trip. Early in the morning, by special invitation, we left for Versaye to the testing grounds of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. The firm has over 400 acres devoted to the hybridization and testing of trees, shrubs and flowers, grains, grasses and vegetables of all description that will grow in that temperate climate out of doors and many exotic plants that have to be grown there under glass. The area devoted to the testing is entirely separate from the seed growing areas, which are scattered over many sections of France. The two outstanding features of this visit were the large collections of irises of many types and over a thousand varieties of wheat hybridized and under test. Some had five or six ears to the stalk and there were also varieties eighteen inches high and some six or seven feet. There were also many other interesting features to see, one of which was several hundred varieties of grass of all descriptions. To see this place adequately would require several days. In conjunction to the growing establishment there is a large building devoted to the records of all the tests for many years and to botanical specimens which are stored away with utmost care, all labeled and numbered for reference whenever needed.

In the late afternoon we drove to the famous rose garden of Jules Gravereaux, a silk merchant of Paris, who maintains this wonderful garden for his own pleasure, and also for the public who have the privilege of visiting it two days a week. The garden is named Rosaraie de L'Hay and contains the largest collections of species in the world. The head gardener informed us there were included in the garden ninety-four hundred varieties, over seven thousand are species and the balance horticultural varieties. It was certainly a beautiful and instructive sight to see thousands of bushes, pillar roses and climbers, nearly all in bloom, from roses the flowers of some species so minute to the large cultivated varieties, inspired one with the feeling that the rose is surely the Queen of Flowers.

In the evening we visited some very interesting nurseries and floral gardens in the district and observed many very fine varieties of flowers, and also the culture that many of the growers practice for the success of their business on small areas of land.

Saturday, June 21st. Went to the annual strawberry fair at 4:00 a. m. in the wholesale fruit market of Paris. It was a wonderful sight to see the streets lined up on either side with tiers of baskets of the most lucious strawberries imaginable, thousands upon thousands of baskets, containing from two

Con'd on Page 15

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The Sept. & Oct. Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

(Bulb Notes Continued)

Among the Holland bulbs, probably the most important in this section is the Narcissus, Benjamin Austin, bulb grower, says of it: "The narcissus is a simple flower, yet through the ages it has found a place in song and story. They have a charm ever compelling." Narcissus thrive best in a firm, well-drained soil in a moist shady location, they do well planted along a fence and in out of the way places where they can remain undisturbed for several years. Manure should not be used in the soil in which they are planted, but can be used as a top dressing after planting. If they are to stay in sometime, plant six inches or more apart, much closer if they are to be lifted at the end of the season. They should be planted with three or four inches of soil over them and must not be taken up until the leaves turn yellow. Do not cut the leaves off while green as this will interfere with the blooms next year. When the foliage is about dead the bulbs start new roots, so digging should not be delayed or the new roots will be destroyed and the bulbs weakened. Replanting can be done at any time during the fall, but the earlier they are put in will be the better for them; unplanted bulbs lose strength more and more after October. Tulips need about the same treatment, only not planted quite so shallow, and should be lifted and replanted each year. In cutting the bloom always leave the two bottom leaves to nourish and mature the bulbs. The government has already announced that after next year the importation of these two, Narcissi and Tulip, will be prohibited. This will cause not only a scarcity, but will increase prices and they are high now. So, if you stock up now it will be a good investment. Hyacinths, it has always seemed to me are more for forcing in water or in pots than for out door planting. If you do plant out doors, lift the bulbs as soon as the leaves turn yellow. If left in the the ground the old bulb is apt to break up into several small ones, and it requires a season or so for them to reach maturity. Even if you are not going to put your bulbs in, just prepare your ground for them, then when the time comes it can quickly be done.

September is a month when there is much to be done in the garden. Flower borders will require attention, many of the perennial can be lifted and divided. When weeding among them watch out for tiny seedlings that have self-sown. I carefully weeded a small bed the other day, and when about finished discovered that I had pulled up fifty or more scarlet Geums that had self-sown. See that all your tall growing plants are tied up so as not to be broken in high winds. Cosmos is extremely brittle and a wind may destroy a fine display.

Gather all dead leaves, light rubbish weeds, etc., and put on the compost heap. Some one has recommended that each time this is gone through with to spray with formaldehyde and kill all insects.

SWEETPEAS

[Contributed by the Sweetpea Committee, Edith Gait, chairman, Box 305 Coronado, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gibbs.]

The sweetpea is a cool weather loving plant, therefore liking cold feet. They do best in a heavy, rich loam soil, and may be sown any time from the middle of August, until the middle of February. For Christmas blooming they should be sown now. In preparing the ground, water it thoroughly, and when in condition to work spade deeply.

To secure the best germination soak the seed for 26 hours and sow in a trench four or five inches deep, but only cover about one inch, then cover with burlap or newspaper, to hold the moisture until they commence to show through the ground. As they shoot up pull the dirt in around them. Sow about three inches apart, when two or three inches high, thin out to six or nine inches apart.

They like plenty of water, but unless you have good drainage, be careful not to drown them out.

For winter blooming sow the early or winter flowering Spencers. For spring or summer flowering the summer kind are best.

These planted in October or November should bloom from April until July.

Keep a record of what you plant. The name of a sweetpea is important, as much as a rose, and if you have something fine for our Spring Flower Show, we can all have the pleasure of calling it by name.

The copy of The English Flower Garden, by William Robinson, promised to the Floral Association, by J. Wilkinson Elliot, has arrived and is now in the Library at its Balboa Home.

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page ----------$15.00 Half Page, ----------$7.50
Quarter Page--------- 3.75 Eighth Page ---------- 2.00
Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, $1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

We have restrained ourselves this month in favor of better material, which is on hand in greater quantity than our pages will hold. We are bursting with remarks about the late show and shows in general, which, however, are only postponed, as freedom of expression in this column is all we get for our varied labors on this publication.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Payment for membership dues and for subscriptions to the "California Garden" **must be made in advance.** Many members and subscribers are delinquent in their payments. Will each one kindly look at the adress on his copy of the magazine and note the date which follows the name: 6-23, 11-24, 9-25 or whatever it may be. This date tells you the date of the **Expiration** of your dues or subscription, and the new dues or subscriptions are due on that date for the following year. If the date is 6-23 (June, 1923,) it means that you have paid up to that date and that you owe for all the months since then. If the date is 1-25 (January, 1925,) it means that in January next you will have received all that you have paid for and that if you wish a continuance, a remitance must be made.

The above statement is made because bills are now being sent out to all who are arrears, and those who do not remit before October fifteenth will be dropped from the lists. In the future bills will be sent each month to those whose dues or subscriptions expire during the month, and those who do not remit during the following month will necessarily ge dropped. (This by postal regulations).

The above may be avoided by carefully attending to the date of expiration which is included in every address.

W. F. MERRILL, Sec'y.

LIBRARY NOTES

While not as much interest is taken in the Association Library as should be done, still the number of those who come on Thursdays (hours from 2 to 5 p. m.) is increasing. If we realized what a wealth of information there is in "The New Cyclopedia of Horticulture", it would be consulted at all times. If you see a new plant, or one you are not familiar with, the cyclopedia will tell you all about it. Also the numerous magazines, bulletins and new catalogues that come have much of interest. Garden Magazine, now "Garden Magazine and Home Builder", has in the September issue a timely article by Stillman Berry of Redlands on the newer Narcissi for this section. Mr. Berry is known as an expert grower of bulbs suited to this locality, so his articles are of much interest. This is to be continued. "The Flower Grower" contains a good article on Fall planting of sweetpeas, by Charlotte Burd, also several short ones for the Dahlia Specialists. The New York Times last week referred to these people as "Dahliaists".

"Portland Roses and Flowers", published by the Portland Rose Society, always gives much space to hardy perennials and shrubs. The July number gives a very instructive article on growing Anemones from seed. Garden Illustrated, London, is full of good things and comes weekly. In reading it one is struck with how much is made of our native shrubs and plants over there. Fremontia, Carpenteria and others have glowing articles praising them. "Lobelia Cardinalis" comes in for praise. They speak of it as being found in Texas and New Jersey. I think we find it in every state, except the extreme Northwest, about this I am not certain, maybe they, too, have it. August 16th number mentions "A fascinating night blooming plant", Mesembryanthemum Murinum. "This fascinating little succulent blooms in May, opening its flowers about 7 p. m., closing again in the night, and continuing to bloom for nearly three weeks." "Horticulture", a semi-monthly, published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, gives many notes from Arnold Arboretum, also articles by E. H. Wilson (Chinese Wilson). He speaks of the Escallonias so well grown in Southern California, and adds that we should grow quantities of these New Zealand subjects in Southern California. All the bulletins, Iris, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, etc., are full of information.

If you wish to pass a profitable and pleas-

ant hour or so, come to the Library on Thursdays—and if you have a book pertaining to gardening that you wish to donate or loan, bring it with you. A friend has lately given to the Library "Dutch Bulbs and Gardens". SEVEN—Cal gard pfa sep 27
This gives charming descriptions of Holland Bulb gardens, and the way the bulbs are grown and cared for. Also there is Mr. Sidney Mitchell's book, the best that has been written on flower gardening in Southern California. A good reference book at all times.

MARY MATTHEWS,
Librarian.

SEEDLING DAHLIA SHOW

On Tuesday, September second, the Association held a dahlia show, in the Floral Building in Balboa Park, which was an unqualified success in every way. The show was primarily one of seedling dahlias, and Miss Emily Mould offered two beautiful solid silver trophies, one for the best single flower and one for the best general display, the requirements being that all entries should be San Diego seedlings of 1923 or 1924. About three hundred blooms were entered in competition and many were exceedingly fine. The cup for best display went to Mrs. F. A. Taylor of Chula Vista, who presented a tableful of blooms that were of a very high grade of excellence throughout.

An apricot colored hybrid cactus type dahlia, exhibited by Mrs. M. C. Pfefferkorn, easily took the trophy for a single bloom, and it was really a most glorious flower.

About three or four hundred members and friends visited the show and only praise for the exhibits was heard. The dahlia committee is to be congratulated on the splendid offering that was made. and Miss Mould is to be heartily thanked for her generosity in offering the prizes.

DREAM GARDEN

Ethel Romig Fuller, 820 Mason Street,
Portland, Oregon.

The garden of my dream
Shall be planted by a stream,
And where the crystal cool
Waters form a pool

Each blossom shall be white
In this garden of delight;
Iceland poppies, columbines
Magnolias and celandines—
A pure unearthly sight.

Sweet alyssum, phlox,
Arabis and stocks;
And by the lichened wall
Peonies and tall
Pale spires of hollyhocks.

Campanulas, anemones,
Madonna lilies, irises;
A laughing nympth at play
In a fountain's feathery spray;
And silver trees.

A fragrance over all shall be
Of lavender and rosemary;
A delightful honeyed-hum
On foxglove and delphinium,
And moonlight ecstacy.

GARDEN SONG

The cottontails in little jigs
Are skipping thru the tripping twigs
With a "Hoot-hoot-horray, boys,
Don't overlook a tree! Scootily, Scootily
Round and round and don't make a sound,
And don't leave a leaf on that anyone can see!
Hoot-hoot-hooray!

What's the use, I'm asking, planting any tree?
Everything is gnawed off; nothing's left for me.
Why should I be planting a garden or a tree?
Rabbits nibbling, squirrels nibbling, gophers nibbling
Everything they see.
Why should I be planting any kind of tree?
Answer me.

Just for fun of planting, mister, don't you see?
Saving up on doctor's bills, nurses, too, maybe.
Hoot-hoot-hooray, boy! Why, you're husky as can be
Tending up your garden, tending up your tree.
Hoot-hoot-hooray, boy!
Plant another tree.

ESTELLE THOMPSON.
Old Maid of 'Dobeytown.

OCTOBER WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

The most prominent features of the weather in San Diego during October are: The decrease in the number of cloudy nights and mornings; the increase in the visibility; the markedly cooler nights; the prevalence of mild, dry, balmy days. Occasionally, though, a hot spell occurs when the mercury may reach 90 degrees or more, but as a general thing the highest temperature each day ranges around 70 degrees.

As it is a little early in the season for heavy rains or wind storms, the showers that fall are mostly light and of short duration. It is seldom that rain occurs on more than 3 days during the month.

The first touch of what we call autumn comes near the end of October, and with it added zest and energy. With a decrease in temperature comes the incentive to work and exercise in the open, so the vacation times gives place to outdoor activities.

DEAN BLAKE,
Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

LUNARIA OR HONESTY SEED AS A PREMIUM

Mrs. Alford B. Partridge has presented to the California Garden seed of Lunaria, which is known in England as Honesty and in Sweden as the Book Plant, because of its flat silver seed pods which are most decorative. It will be distributed as a premium for the magazine.

The Fall Flower Show Awards

The Eighteenth Fall Flower Show just held by the Floral Association in the Civic Auditorium will rank with its best. It was well staged, and this beautiful hall never looked gayer.

Comment on the individual exhibits is not only difficult but dangerous, as one of the characters in the Mikado classifies self-execution, for very properly every winner of a blue ribbon regards that particular one as it, and demands that the world shall do likewise. However, the chance must be taken. Dahlias were much the best in quantity and quality ever shown, which will hold good also of the Zinnias, and this fact successfully hid any falling off elsewhere, both classes brought out keen competition. Begonias are coming forward more every show, and there is an organized effort to have a section of their own next time. Rexes were extra and the good specimens did not all come from the same place. In large displays, the Park Department occupied the center, both the Naval Training Station and Air Station had elaborate designs worked out to the last detail, and Bode, K. O. Sessions and the Rosecourt Floral Company were on hand as usual with worthy exhibits. Also the Rosecroft Begonia Gardens, the latest alias of A. D. Robinson, built up a varied and pleasing mound at the north end of the hall. For the rest the Floral Association wishes to extend its thanks to the many helpers, both by the gift of time and trophies and all who joined with it in giving San Diego one more real Floral exhibit. Following is the list of awards:

Cups were awarded as follows:

U. S. Grant hotel cup for best general display of dahlias by professional to William M. Greb.

Rainford dahlias cup for best display of pompons by professionals to William M. Greb.

Silver cup for best display of decorative plants arranged for effect by professional, to F. A. Bode.

Silver cup for best display of begonias, cut or potted, by professional, to A. D. Robinson.

Silver cup for best florist's basket, to Rose Court Floral Company.

Zinnia sweepstake cup to Miss Altie Yawger.

Begonia sweepstake cup to Mrs. John Burnham.

Silver plate for best dining table decoration using fruit, to Mrs. Jarvis Doyle.

Silver sandwich plate for best dining table decoration using flowers, to Mrs. Julius Wangenheim.

Alfred D. Robinson loving cup for best collection of dahlias, 25 specimens, by amateur, to Miss Emily Mould.

F. M. White cup for best six decorative dahlias, by amateur, to Alford Partridge.

Cushman dahlia cup for best collection pompon dahlias by amateur, to Mrs. Alford Partridge.

George Jessop cup for best dahlia exhibited by an amateur, to Miss Emily Mould.

Silver vase for dahlias, best six blooms of six varieties, won by Miss Emily Mould.

Partridge cup for dahlias excluding pompons exhibited by a novice, to Mrs. F. A. Taylor.

Five dahlia bulbs for cut cactus dahlia by novice, to Mrs. F. D. Waite.

Five dahlia bulbs for best decorative dahlia by novice, to Mrs. Kate Chamberlain.

Five dahlia bulbs for best peony dahlia by novice, to Mrs. F. C. Pfefferkorn.

Five dahlia bulbs for best show dahlia by novice, to Mrs. R. C. Easton.

Bronze medal for best established three-year-old seedling to Miss Emily Mould.

Pottery vase for best display of annuals by amateur, to Mrs. E. Strahlmann.

A. D. Robinson silver cup for best keeping dahlia, to Mrs. Carl Harness.

Section A—Open to Professionals.

Class 1—Best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect in space about 10x10 feet —First, F. A. Bode.

Class 2—Best collection 25 shrubs—First, F. A. Bode.

Class 3.—Best collection 15 vines for garden use—First, F. A. Bode.

Class 7—Best hanging basket other than ferns—First, F. A. Bode.

Class 8.—Best decorative plant—First, F. A. Bode.

Class 9—Best new plant or flower not shown before—First, K. O. Sessions; second, E. P. Zimmerman.

Class 10—Best pair, tub or urn plants standing exposure—First, F. A. Bode.

Class 11—Best collection potted plants—First, Rose Court Floral Company.

Class 12—Best display begonias, cut or potted—First, A. D. Robinson.

Class 14—Best florist's basket—First, Rose Court Floral Company.

Section D—For Amateurs . .

Class 15—Best display of zinnias—First, Francis Parker School; second Mrs. Josephine Vacher.

Class 16—Best six blooms red zinnias—First, Naval Air Station; second Francis Parker School.

Class 18—Best six blooms pink zinnias—First, Miss Altie Yawger.

Class 19—Best six blooms pink shaded zinnias—First and second, Miss Altie Yawger.

Class 20—Best six blooms yellow zinnias —First, Miss Altie Yawger; second, Miss Edith A. Paul.

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Class 21—Best six blooms yellow shaded zinnias—First, Miss Edith A. Paul.

Class 22—Best six blooms any other color zinnias—First, Miss Altie S. Yawger; second, Francis Parker School.

Class 23—Best vase, basket or other arrangement of zinnias—First, Ava Lou Baker; second, Mrs. Neff H. Bakkers.

Zinnia Sweepstake

Class 24—Best display of asters, American Beauty type—First, Miss Archibald.

Class 25—Best display of asters, Crego type—First, Miss Archibald.

Class, 28—Best display of marigolds French—First, Mrs. Neff H. Bakkers; second, Mrs. V. F. Safranek.

Class 29—Best display marigolds, African —First, Thomas B. Getz; second, Miss Coulter.

Class 31—Best display of cannas—First, Mrs. E. Strahlmann.

Class 32—Best display of gladiolus—First, E. P. Zimmermann.

Class 33—Best display of annuals—First, Mrs. E. Strahlmann.

Class 34—Best display of perennials—First, E. P. Zimmermann; second Mrs. Waite.

Class 35—Best basket annuals—First, Mrs. E. Strahlmann; second, Mrs. W. A. Hamman.

Class 36—Best new flower or plant not before exhibited—First, Miss Matthews.

Special class—First, Paul McKnight.

Section C—For Amateurs.

Class 27—Best display of cut or potted fiberous begonias—First, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 38—Best display of tuberous begonias—First, Mrs. M. C. Harding.

Class 39—Best one specimen fiberous begonia—First, Mrs. Whiteford; second Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 40—Best one specimen tuberous begonia—First, Miss Coulter; second, Mrs. M. C. Harding.

Class 41—Best one specimen Rex begonia —First, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 42—Best collection of Rex begonias —First, Mrs. John Burnham.

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Class 44—Best specimen maidenhair fern—First, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 45—Best specimen fern, other than maidenhair—First, Mrs. Nellie Haley.

Class 46—Best arrangement of begonias and ferns in bowl, basket or vase—First, Scripps hall, Bishop School, La Jolla.

Class 48—Best fern hanging basket—First, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 52—Best flowering vine. (Must be in flower)—First, Mrs. E. Strahlmann.

Class 53—Best collection cut sprays flowering trees or shrubs. (Must be in flower)—First, Mrs. Nellie Haley; second, Mrs. T. Thelan.

Class 54—Best collection barried shrubs (cut sprays or potted plants)—First naval Air Station.

Class 55—Best exhibit of bamboo and grasses—First, Naval Air Station.

Class 56—Best dining table decoration, using flowers—First, Mrs. Julius Wangenheim; second, Mrs. C. Y. Abbott.

Class 57—Best dining table decoration, using fruit—First, Mrs. Jarvis L. Doyle; second, Mrs. J .W. Buel.

Section D—Dahlias—Professionals.

Class 61—Best general display arranged for effect; not more than 150 square feet—First, William M. Greb; second, Borderland Gardens; honorable mention, Ralph Cushman.

Class 62—Best collection of decorative dahlias, one bloom each, nine varieties—First, William M. Greb; second, R. T. Cushman.

Class 63—Best collection of peony dahlias, one bloom each, nine varieties—First, R. T. Cushman; second, Borderland Gardens.

lCass 64—Best collection of cactus dahlias (English type), one bloom each, nine varieties —First, Borderland Gardens.

Class 66—Best collection of hybrid cactus dahlias, one bloom each, nine varieties—First, William M. Greb; second, R. T. Cushman.

Class 67—Best collection of show dahlias, one bloom each, six varieties—First, Borderland Gardens; second R. T. Cushman.

Class 68—Best collection of hybrid show dahlias, one bloom each, three varieties—First, R. T. Cushman; second, Borderland Gardens.

Class 69—Best collection of pompon dahlias, three blooms each case, six varieties; no buds—First, William M. Greb; second, R. T. Cushman.

Class 70—Best collection of Collarette dahlias, three blooms each vase four varieties—First, R. T. Cushman.

Class 71—Best collection of single dahlias, three blooms each vase, three varieties—First, R. T. Cushman.

Class 72—Best basket of red dahlias—First, R. T. Cushman; second, William M. Greb.

Class 73—Best basket of pink dahlias, shown second day of show—First, R. T. Cushman; second, William M. Geb.

Class 74—Best basket of autumn colored (orange or yellow) dahlias, shown second day of show—First, William M. Greb; second, R. T. Cushman.

Class 75—Best basket of pompon dahlias—First, R. T. Cushman; second, Borderland Gardens.

Class 76—Best blooming dahlia plant grown and exhibited in tub, box or similar device—First, R. T. Cushman.

Amateurs Employing Gardeners.

Class 83—Best collection of show dahlias, one bloom each, six varieties—First, Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell.

Class 85—Best collection of pompon dahlias, two blooms each vase, six varieties; no buds—First, Miss H. Coulter.

Class 88—Most artistic basket of dahlias—

First, Mrs. F. M. White; second, Mrs. Julius Wangenheim.

Class 89—Best basket of pompon dahlias—First, Miss Coulter.

Amateur Class.

Class 91—Best collection of dahlias, one bloom of not more than 25 varieties, in not less than four classes—First, Miss Mould; second, Alford Partridge.

Class 92—Best collection of peony dahlias, one bloom each, six varieites—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 93—Best collection of decorative dahlias, one bloom each, six varieties—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 94—Best collection of cactus dahlias (English type), one bloom each—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 95—Best collection of American cactus dahlias, one bloom each, three varieties—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 96—Best collection of hybrid cactus dahlia, one bloom each, three varieties—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 97—Best collection of show dahlias, one bloom each, three varieties—Alford Partridge.

Class 98—Best collection of hybrid dahlias, one bloom each, three varieties—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 99—Best collection of pompon dahlias, two blooms each vase, six varieties; no buds—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 100—Best collection collarette dahlias, two blooms each vase, three varieties—First, Alford Partridge.

Class 102—Best dahlia exhibited by an amateur (open to all amateurs)—First, Miss Mould; second, Alford Partridge.

Class 103—Dahlia cup for best six blooms, one bloom each vase—First, Miss Mould.

Class 104—Most artistic basket of dahlias, open to all amateurs—First, Mrs. R. G. Sharp; second, Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Class 107—Best blooming dahlia plant grown and exhibited in tub, box or similar device—First, Miss Mould.

Novice Class

Class 108—Best collection of dahlias, excluding pompons, one bloom each of not more than 12 varieties—First, Mrs. F. A. Taylor; second, Mrs. K. L. Hatheway.

Class 109—Best cactus dahlia—First, Mrs. F. D. Waite; second, Mrs. F. A. Taylor.

Class 110—Best decorative dahlia—First, Mrs. Kate Chamberlain; second, Dr. Leland D. Jones.

Class 111—Best peony dahlia—First, Mrs. M. C. Pfefferkorn; second, James Arnold.

Class 112—Best show dahlia—First, Mrs. R. C. Easton.

Open To All.

Class 114—Best established threee-year-old seedling—First, Miss Mould; second, Mrs. D. F. Harness; honorable mention, Mrs. Nowak.

Class 115—Best collection of unregistered seedlings shown with stems; not more than six varieties—First, Miss Mould; second, Mrs. Charles A. Chase.

Class 116—Best 1923 seedling with stem—First, Miss Mould.

Class 117—Best 1924 seedling with stem—First, Miss Mould; second, Mrs. Kate Chamberlain; honorable mention, Mrs. F. M. White.

Class 118—Largest dahlia shown in the show, shown with stem—First, Alford Partridge; second, R. T. Cushman.

Class 119—Smallest perfect pompon dahlia—First Alford Partridge; second, R. T. Cushman.

Class 120—Special display of dahlias—Honorable mention to Mrs. E. E. Dryden.

Class 121—Best general garden display—First, Naval Air Station; second, Naval Training tSation.

LADY OF THE NIGHT

By Charles Francis Saunders.

Few shrubs in our garden give us more pleasure than a certain straggling bush of no particular character in point of looks, which we grew from seed given us out of a ragged Mexican garden in Los Angeles. (Or did we purloin that seed? Memory is treacherous.) The plant is a common one in the Spanish quarter of that city, and I am assured that it is one that grew in most old-time Spanish-California gardens. I am inclined to call our plant Cestrum nocturnum, though it is possible that sticklers for exactness may say it is Cestrum Parqui, the two species being much alike; but the Spanish name is more to my taste, that is, Dama de Noche, meaning Lady of the Night, or, quite as often, Huele de Noche (which you are to pronounce Wai-lay do No-chy) and which means "smells by night".

By day, even in the height of the blooming season, only the sharp-eyed would suspect it of being in flower, so inconspicuous are the tiny bunches of slender, greenish blossoms, entirely without odor and half hiden among the leaves. But at night no one can pass it indifferently. Then the neighborhood of the shrub for quite a distance around is saturated with an indescribably sweet, musky perfume, that must awaken a bit of sentiment in the most confirmed Gradgrind. A spray brought indoors will perfume a room throughout the night. With the reappearance of daylight the orgy of fragrance ceases as suddenly as a witches' dance at cockcrow, and as though it never had been. It returns, however, at dusk. The life of a flower is about three days, I think. Our plant has two blooming seasons. The first blossoms appear in August, and are rather few, a sort of scouting party to test out conditions, the main crop coming in September.

BEGONIA CHAT

So successful has been the work of the Dahlia Committee that a similar body to take care of Begonias has been requested and it is hoped to get Mrs. Frank Waite to head it. There is no other person here or elsewhere so capable. Her work with Begonias dates back to the time when most of us thought they were a kind of trailing vegetable and today she can tell of many of the old kinds which have disappeared. She has been asked to prepare an article on these so that if possible they can be once more available.

Winter Care of Begonias.

Tuberous Begonias are now ripening, that is sloughing their tops, and water should be administered very carefully. These tubers must never be dust dry and for the ordinary amateur they are best wintered in the pot or basket in which they have bloomed. If in pots place them on their sides under benches or anywhere convenient for periodic examination and free from excessive moisture. If in hanging baskets in lathhouse they can be left as they are. Those in the ground should be carefully dug and put in flats in sand, for a wet winter, for which we devoutly pray, will inevitably rot the majority there. Don't forget they must have some moisture and are not safe in a perfectly dry situation. This has been a very slow year for seedlings and if possible these should be left in the flats or benches in which they are growing, the tubers will be small and easily lost if disturbed. This same advice applies with greater force to cuttings of the year, which, though making quite a growth, will have nothing to carry them over but a slight enlargement of the end of the stem. To be sure, you have the watering idea, don't stop watering altogether, but taper it down so as to have just moisture, not wetness or dryness.

While most of the fibrous Begonias rest during the witner, though not going dormant, there are winter bloomers and these should have special attention and a protection from the rains. The best known of the early bloomers is Verschafelti, this has now extremely handsome foliage very large and green and it can be retained for the flowering period, if protected. The drip in lathhouses is fatal to this foliage, get Verschafelti under cover into the window of the house, if nothing better offers, though this Begonia at its best will fill a pretty large window, the tallest blooms in the writer's lathhouse last year reached eight feet. Sanguinea or Feastii and its sports, Bunchii and Mrs. Townsend, etc., usually grown in baskets, a wonderful Bunchi was at the recent show filling and flowing over a washtub, bloom about the same time, but their foliage smaller and very leathery can better resist wet. A splendid old kind, quite rare now, Rosea Gigantea, is a winter bloomer; it has large round, very green leaves and a good bunch of brilliant red flowers. Just now it is in vigorous growth and should be sheltered and given a little liquid fertilizer, not too much, every fourth watering is enough. Yet another with Christmas colored bloom is Sandersoni, a small grower, about two feet, with small pointed foliage, nicely distributed. Probably Gilsoni, the only double fibrous could be persuaded to bloom in winter if coddled a bit, in fact it has done so on protected porches. A specimen still in bloom has been so for over eight months.

The twins, Jessie and Templini, also are early bloomers. Jessie is the plain sister with dark green crikly edge leaves, red underneath, growing from a fleshy stem with panicles of pink flowers, and Templini is the same in habit, but has freckles, when given plenty of sunlight the leaves mottle beautifully with cream and yellow and red and are very various. A good Templini is one of the most pleasing of all the Begonias. Both these sorts must be headed back very severely or new plants grown frequently, as the big stems grow nude and straggly and cannot stand up and appear to be covered with warts. These should be excellent porch plants, the writer had a pair five feet high in a recess by his front door facing East all one winter and they did splendidly; he also had a magnificent Templini frozen in the unpleasantness of 1913.

For the general run of Begonias the time approaches when they should be left alone, quite a number in our climate will have some blooms all through the year, but a resting period is good for them. Give them now only enough water to keep them from wilting. The large leaved tall varieties are dropping their leaves and many of these lodge in the growth where they are a danger point causing rot, so it is advisable to clear them out and the writer collects them off the ground and carts them away as they are not of much use for humus and may have scale or disease upon them. Keep in mind that the easiest way to have a clean lathhouse is to carry over from year to year as little foliage as possible.

Fertilizing is not in order till March, at earliest, when vigorous growth starts. It is too late for cuttings, but just right for plans for next year.

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NOTES ON A TWO DAYS' TRIP TO POMONA AND NEIGHBORING PLACES

K. O. Sessions.

Arch grafting was explained to me, as applied to the revival of a gophered orange or lemon tree and was very interesting. Two or three young seedling citrus trees, with stems the size of a lead pencil, are planted close to the stump of the gophered tree, many of the roots of which have been seriously mutilated. Then the top end of each young plant is properly grafted or inserted into the tree's stump. The healing of the parts soon is accomplished and the tree begins to draw fresh food through the new young roots, and the renewed health and vigor of the tree are soon apparent and the large top able to bear several boxes of fruit is thus saved. The other alternative would be to dig out the tree and reset a young and thrifty plant, but it would be a small tree for quite a few years.

The extensive citrus orchards of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, with the Farm Bureaus, Clubs and University Experimental Stations all at work, thinking and experimenting, makes the citrus fruit industry one of live interest continually. How much water, fertilizer, pruning, spraying and fumigating, windbreaks, marketing, etc., are all very live and serious questions.

A short visit to the extensive Armstrong Nurseries in Ontario was full or interest. Everything so systematic, well labeled, in large quantities and many sizes.

They, as well as all other nurseries, reported a heavy demand for Libro Cedrus Decurrens, the beautiful native mountain tree known as the Incense Cedar. This tree should be more generously planted, for it is one of the few mountain trees that succeeds near the coast. There are quite a few good specimens in San Diego, planted in the older parts of the city, trees brought down from the Cuyamacas by the summer campers. One of the best in the city is in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belcher, Nutmeg and Albatross and another at Tenth and K. The La Mesa Country Club has placed a pair at the entrance to the Club House. A pair of large plants was set a year ago at the residence of Mr. E. T. Guymon, on Sunset boulevard. It is a tree that should be conspicuous on all the mountain highways, together with oaks and sycamores. It is evergreen, and so symmetrical and fresh and vigorous in appearance that it is a great pleasure to see such trees in abundnce. There are quite a number at Laguna and more on Palomar Mountain, and more should be planted and the small ones already there preserved. This is one of the desirable trees for Grossmont and Helix.

Native trees require the very least amount of care—practically none, if a good location is selected for them.

Along the good roads of our mountains, trees set at frequent intervals and in groups would be far more attractive and natural looking than if planted regularly in rows along the roadside, regardless of soil conditions and situation. Along the highway in Orange County, beyond San Juan Capistrano, the Cedrus Deodars are set 100 feet apart rgularly. In some places they are on rocky hillsides and above deep cuts—in other places below the road in rather wet and unfavorable soils. The row of trees is not uniform in growth and the sick ones look very sick and the good ones are few and far. Where oaks and Eucalyptus Polyanthemos have been planted in other sections of the same highway on rather level stretches the results are much better. The planting of the paved county road is a serious matter and should be very carefully planned. Good trees are a great asset, but poor trees are worse than no trees.

Anyone driving through Sierra Madre should notice the charming sign at the corner of North Lima and Central avenues, 3½x5½ feet, painted in oil, two Irish Yews with a foreground of gloriously blue Delphiniums, and below "Italia Mia Nursery". It is the sign of Miss T. H. Graham's fine collection of the two illustrated plants, in which she is specializing. One will be well repaid for a visit to her beautiful garden.

BULB AND REGULAR MEETING

The October meeting of the Floral Association will be held the evening of the third Tuesday, the 21st, in the Floral Home in Balboa Park. Subject, "Bulbs", with a free distribution of bulbs and seeds. See Miss Matthews garden notes in this number.

The seed of Coronilla Viminalis given as premium with California Garden at the recent show was donated by Murray Horne of Yorba Linda, Cal. Mr. Horne also gave to the Floral Library an early edition of Bailey's Encyclopedia.

THANKS TO THE HARRIS SEED CO.

It was a nice piece of courtesy on the part of the Harris Seed Co. to include in their advertising in the daily press for a week before the show, a notice of that event. May their sales increase enormously and their seed ever grow.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Q. 1—We have a lemon tree which dropped its entire foliage about 6 months ago, and is still bare, limbs all green and healthy, but no leaves. What should I do for it?

.—A number of reasons might be assigned for a lemon tree losing its foliage, such as lack of water, red spider injury to foliage, gum disease affecting the crown, gopher injury to roots or even too much irrigation water. This last is a frequent cause of defoliation of trees set over hard pan, the water standing around the roots and eventually causing them to rot. One could not tell the specific cause without seeing the tree in question.

Examine the roots and crown carefully and if they are uninjured the tree will probably recover its foliage. In the meantime whitewash the trunk and larger limbs to prevent sun scald.

Q. 2—How can large orange trees be transplanted and when is best time?

A.—Generally speaking citrus trees can be most successfully transplanted when they are not over one or two years of age. Older trees may be transplanted, but care must be used to move them in a large ball of earth. Many feeding roots will be lost at best and a considerable portion of the tops will have to be cut away in order to balance the loss of roots. Such trees receive a severe shock and rarely do as well thereafter as trees transplanted when younger. May and June are good months in which to transplant.

Q. 3—I also have curl leaf on my orange trees, what spray should I use?

A.—Curl leaf on citrus trees is caused by the feeding of citrus aphids on the new leaves. Usually the curling is not noticed until the aphids have completed their work and gone. The young, tender growth of citrus trees should be watched and the aphids not allowed to increase to such a point that injury will be caused. Spray with a concentrated tobacco solution, 1 teaspoonful of black leaf 40 to a gallon of soapy water, when apids are first seen.

Q. 4—Our grapes on the arbor are so small and few, how is best to treat them for better results next year —H. M. A.

A.—Small grapes may result from lack of water or fertilizer, from black mildew or vine disease, or from a system of pruning that permits more bunches to form than the vine has leaves or strength to mature. The last two causes are the most probable. Prune rather heavily this winter and reduce the number of fruiting spurs. Give the vines sufficient water, but if over hardpan do not allow surplus water to stand around roots.

R. R. McLEAN,
County Horticultural Commissioner.

Begonia Brevities

We saw all those dahlias, many with expensive reputations, at the show, but it did not spoil our conceit of our Augusta, and this is to say that we have two large beds at Rosecroft in bloom and can sell you a plant in bud in an eight inch pot for $2. The first went to Beverley Hills Los Angeles yesterday. We have also one or two tubs of Augusta and Alfred D. Robinson two and three plants to the tub at $5.

The lathhouse at Rosecroft is now closed for the season, as a show place, but it is always open to prospective customers and we would welcome a chance to consult with you on your lathhouse problems.

Rex Begonias can be taken into the house for the winter and are admirable for house decoration. We have them in variety from $5 up. This species retains its leaves which continue to grow in size if kept in a temperature above sixty degrees. Of course other conditions must be suitable, but they are not difficult.

ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS
POINT LOMA, CALIF.
Alfred D. Robinson, Prop.

A FEW WORDS APROPOS TO USE OF TURF IN OUR HOME GROUNDS

We have a friendly bone to pick with Mr. Robinson concerning our much maligned lawns. We object strenuously to the bare ground immediately in the vicinity of a residence unless that residence is a seasonal retreat in a wild and rugged situation.

To set forth the pros and cons of the case let us first analyze our feelings toward "home". It is a symbol of man's conquest over nature, a something man-wrought and under man's direct control. It is an instinctive expression in man and many other animals, an acknowledgment of the antagonism of nature. Nature is certainly not actively antagonistic, she is simply indifferent but to us the consequences are the same. Thus one may argue that fundamentally wildness has no place in the living portion of the home grounds.

For hundreds of years turf has been used to cover the bare ground. In times past it was far safer to have cleared spaces about the dwelling than to allow the undergrowth to encroach. Grass grew in the clearings, rough and uncut except by the grazing cattle. what was more natural as the esthetic and orderly side of man's nature developed than to subject this grass to clipping, thus increasing the dominance of the home feeling by enlarging its sphere?

Grass is green, overwhelmingly the color of living nature; it is restful to the eye absorbing as it does the light and heat and minimizing the effect of our intense Western isolation. A day's travel on the desert tires the eyes to the point of painfulness for there the sunlight is refracted and the radiation intense. It is clean and keeps the dust from blowing; it is the frame in which the house proper is set. And foremost of all it satisfies man's desire for orderliness.

Shrubs and flowers are used for their effect of contrast and emphasis thereby bringing out the inherent beauty of a smooth green turf.

True a fine lawn requires constant and careful attention, especially in a climate not naturally adapted to the needs of grass, but, to me, its beauties and usefulness far outweigh the labor envolved.

In the older nations of Europe that portion of the grounds in the rear of the dwelling is used largely as an outdoor living room. We in America have, so far, never acquired the leisure to enjoy our grounds as we might. In the East there is perhaps a reason in the inclemencies of the weather, but in California no such alibi can be given. Let us have more grass in the backyard and let us furnish this real heart of the garden as carefully as we would an indoor sitting room. Shade, chairs, tables and a suitable living screen would give us an opportunity to enjoy the pleasant climate with which nature has endowed us.

HARRY JOHNSON.

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SYNOPSIS OF TRIP TO EUROPE

Con'd from Pge. 4

pounds of small Alpine fruit to baskets containing from four to eight pounds of the very finest of garden strawberries. This was one of the most interesting scenes in Paris. During the balance of the day we visited some iris gardens adjacent to the city and also had a delightful steamer ride on the river Seine.

Sunday, June 22nd. Left Paris at 9:00 a. m. for Orleans, arriving there at noon. In the afternoon went sightseeing,—visited the beautiful cathedral and points of interest, and in the evening were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Chenolt, at their beautiful home and gardens on the banks of the Loire. Mr. Chenolt, our guide, is one of the most noted horticulturists of France, and it was a real treat to stroll through the extensive gardens and note the great varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers that have been planted from all sections of the temperate zone. Orleans is the center of the nursery and floral establishments of France, and it was a pleasure to spend Monday and Tuesday, June 23rd and 24th, in visiting with Mr. Chenolt, the best of these fine nurseries. The variety of young trees, shrubs, roses and flowering plants is so large, and grown in such vast quantities for export as well as for home trade, it is no wonder that Orleans is called the nursery district of France.

Barbiers and Turbat & Company are two of the largest growers in this district. Beside general nursery stock, they specialize in high grade roses, and they have several very choice varieties,—both the hybrid tea and climbing Polyantha roses, that will be among the finest of our new roses for the garden when placed in the market in 1925 and 1926.

One of the finest and most extensive of these establishments is that of the brother of Mr. E. Bernard of the Mission Valley Nursery, San Diego. An enormous business is transacted with customers from all parts of the world, in every line of nursery stock, and it is undoubtedly due to the high character of their business dealings and the quantity and quality of his products. I was sorry I did not meet Mr. Bernard during my visit, as he was too ill to see anyone. I feel sure that it would have been well worth while to meet a man who is so well known for his great knowledge of horticulture.

June 25th. Mr. Stanley Keane and myself visited the battlefields of Verdun and vicinity. It was a very impressive and a very desolate sight in many respects. On the battlefields, we visited the few remaining forts and

GLAD TIDINGS

Did you secure one of our catalogues at the Fall Flower Show? If not send us a post-card and get yours at once. If you are to have a garden this winter and next summer, you really can't afford to be without this price-list. This handy little book costs you nothing but a penny postal and will save you many pennies when ordering Gladioli and Dahlias for your immediate and future plantings.

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GROWER OF

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BOX 5-A *Point Loma, California*

viewed the panorama of the district which is denuded of all trees and shrubs and the whole area is covered with grass and wild flowers, where before there were towns and villages and beautiful woods and fields. The city of Verdun has been partially restored,—it still shows ample evidence of the destruction during the ravages of war.

Thursday, June 26th. Left Paris for London, crossing from Calais to Dover in a dense fog, and our steamer was within a few feet of cutting through a sailing vessel amidships. There was great excitement on our boat and only by the good seamanship of the captain, was a collision avoided. This was about the only untoward incident of the trip.

Friday, June 27th. The annual rose show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held at Regents Park in London. The exhibits were in three enormous tents or marquees,—one devoted to professional and commercial exhibits, one to amateurs, and one to seedlings. The show as a whole was very good,—the staging of exhibits was well done. Many varieties of choice and well grown roses, including all the new varieties in commerce were exhibited. The new seedling exhibit was very disappointing,—there were but three among the varieties shown that had any merit. Other flowers, such as iris, delphiniums, orchids, sweet peas, gloxinias, etc., were exhibited in a section of the conservatory providing an added attraction to the show. Thousands of people were present,—Princes, Dukes, Lords, Generals, Admirals and other titled folks, as well as those in ordinary stations of life, gave the show a picturesque setting in the park that was very enjoyable to us Americans.

We also visited the Zoological Gardens in Regents Park. There is a very large collection of animals, birds and snakes,—the landscape setting for the zoo is ideal and all improvements, such as cages, buildings, etc., are of the best construction and maintained in perfect condition. The gardens were very pretty,—all the summer bedding flowers were in full bloom and the whole scheme is so well laid out that it is not surprising the people of London and visitors are willing to pay a shilling to see such a fine zoo and gardens.

Saturday, June 28th. We visited Blackmore & Langdon's establishment near Bath and saw the finest delphiniums and tuberous begonias in the world. They were simply magnificent. We had seen some of the delphiniums at the flower shows, but when we saw them growing, we were amazed at the size and quality of the plants and flower spikes,—colors in all shades of blue,—several very fine white ones and several of a pink shade. They are only good for garden planting, being too large and heavy for florists use,—the spikes of the flowers are so enormous in size.

The tuberous begonias were grand, flowers of many types and colors and the flowers the largest of any we saw on the whole trip. Many varieties were seven inches across and quantities five to six inches,—all double types with a high built flower, the frilled and crested varieties were equally as good as the plainer types. The drooping or hanging basket types were lovely and have been greatly improved during recent years. This firm makes a specialty of growing flowers for exhibition and have been awarded the highest honors during the past ten years. Other flowers grown there for distribution are also of the very best. One of the finest was a new scarlet cyclamen,—there was a greenhouse devoted to the culture of this new variety, and it will be one of the most noteworthy of new plants, seed of which will be sold the coming season.

In the afternoon we visited the parks and public gardens and the old Roman baths for which the city is noted. The city itself is beautiful,—its setting with the surrounding wooded hills is incomparable, and taking everything into consideration, the city of Bath is the most beautiful of all those visited.

In the evening we left for Bristol and spent Sunday in the city and vicinity. All of this part of England is indeed beautiful,—the magnificent trees, the country estates, and the verdure of the fields, makes this section a charming beauty spot.

Monday, June 30th. Visited Regents Park to see the floral gardens and take notes of the herbaceous plantings. The effect produced in the large selection of plants utilized was very instructive, as so much thought is given to carry out pleasing effects, both in color and harmonious planting schemes, that it was well worthy of a special visit. We also visited the fine aquarium which contains many varieties of fish from all over the world, and tends to make Regents Park one of the most interesting parks in London.

July 1st. We had a very fine trip on the river Thames to South End-on-Sea. This fine seaside city is located on the north shore at the mouth of the Thames,—has a very fine park with a beautiful rose garden. This is the nearest seaside place from London and is crowded with visitors during the season. There is some very fine planting along the shore, both on private estates and in some small parks, which gives the city, with its hills and wooded background, a delightful setting. The steamer ride on the Thames was very picturesque, passing all kinds of vessels, the great London docks, and interesting towns on the way.

Our main object was to visit Mr. Walter Easlea, a noted rose specialist at Eastwood, a few miles inland from South End. Mr. Easlea is one of the foremost hybridizers of roses in England we viewed a fine collection of choice varieties which show promise of being among the best for our gardens when they are introduced commercially.

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